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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 30 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 30 March 2012, on the nineteenth round of the Geneva international discussions (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the nineteenth round of the Geneva international discussions

The nineteenth round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 29 March 2012. The participants in the Geneva discussions took part in an individual capacity in the two working groups, one focusing on security and stability in Georgia's occupied regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali/South Ossetia and the other on the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their original residence. The discussions are co-moderated by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the Chair of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, as well as representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi, took part in the nineteenth round of the Geneva discussions.

The principal goal of the first working group of the Geneva discussions remains to reach agreement on the non-use of force and the international security arrangements. The necessity of undertaking the commitment not to use force against Georgia and the full implementation of all provisions of the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement from the Russian side is especially important in the context of Russia's plan to hold a large-scale military exercise "Caucasus 2012" in September and the rising aggressive rhetoric from Russian officials. Such commitment from the Russian side, reciprocating the unilateral pledge made by Tbilisi in November 2010, would alleviate the existing security concerns and constitute a significant step towards stability on the ground. The discussions held during the nineteenth round demonstrated that this process has a potential of moving in the right direction and the pledge on the non-use of force from Moscow could materialize in the foreseeable future.

It is noteworthy that the Russian side responded to the concerns raised by the Georgian participants on the military drill "Caucasus 2012" with the assurance that the training would be command-and-staff drill and would not include Russian troops deployed outside of the territory of Russia. The Georgian side will wait for this statement to be officially confirmed by the relevant authorities of the Russian Federation and be substantiated by the actual facts on the ground before making further official assessments.

It remains the declared goal of the Georgian side to ensure that the Russian Federation fully implements the 12 August ceasefire agreement and withdraws its troops to the places held before the outbreak of the hostilities. The Georgian side once again offered a number of interim measures before the full implementation of the ceasefire agreement takes place and the full-fledged international security regime, consisting, inter alia, of the international peacekeeping/police missions, is established in the occupied regions. The Co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions, as

well as the representatives of the United States, also share the position that the best guarantee of the non-resumption of hostilities and security and stability on the ground is the establishment of solid international security arrangements.

Participants also discussed the issues pertaining to the work of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms, which are dealing with the whole spectrum of issues related to the security environment on the ground. However, full utilization of the potential of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms and the instruments available to the Mechanisms still remains to be achieved.

During the nineteenth round of the Geneva discussions, as in previous rounds, no progress was registered on the fundamental questions issues within the second working group, which deals with the return of the internally displaced persons and refugees and humanitarian issues. Moscow and its proxy regimes still refuse to discuss the safe, dignified and voluntary return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their original residence and fail to recognize the fundamental rights of internally displaced persons and refugees.

Within the second working group, the Georgian side raised the issue of protection of cultural heritage within the occupied regions of Georgia. During the information session, held on 28 March, the legal tools for the protection of cultural heritage were presented to the participants of the Geneva discussions, leading to an interesting exchange of views on the subject. The Georgian side maintains that the best way to ensure the protection of the sites of cultural heritage is to proceed in a non-politicized humanitarian way, with the involvement of neutral international organizations in the oversight of these important monuments of historical importance.

The twentieth round of the Geneva international discussions will take place on 8 June 2012.

Tbilisi, 30 March 2012

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 107
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Letter dated 2 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you information on the work carried out in Uzbekistan in the fight against human trafficking (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107.

(*Signed*) Murad **Askarov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Efforts by Uzbekistan to counter human trafficking

Since 2000, the need to counter human trafficking has formed one of the primary focuses of international cooperation within the United Nations.

In this process, an important landmark was reached by the international community with the adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, 15 November 2000). Uzbekistan acceded to the protocol by enacting the necessary national law on 8 July 2008.

Public policy and the State law of the Republic of Uzbekistan are underpinned by the protection of human rights and interests. Wide-ranging efforts are being carried out to put these legal safeguards into effect.

As stated in article 13 of the Constitution, "Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal human principles pursuant to which the human being and human life, freedom, honour, dignity and other inalienable rights constitute the highest value".

Particular attention is given to the protection of human rights and to efforts to counter transnational crime, which undermines the development of society and the State. Human trafficking is one such crime and, in Uzbekistan, particular attention is given to efforts to prevent these crimes, to counter their perpetration and, in particular, to raise legal awareness among the country's citizens. A wide range of measures are used to heighten awareness among the public of this issue and to prevent young people falling victim to such iniquities.

The decision adopted by President Islam Karimov on 8 July 2008 on measures to step up the campaign against human trafficking constitutes a powerful driving force behind efforts to combat this crime and to extend the reach of preventive measures. Pursuant to the decision, a national plan of measures was duly ratified for the period 2008-2010, designed to step up the campaign against human trafficking.

In Uzbekistan, the human being, and human life, freedom, honour and dignity, along with other inalienable rights, are deemed to be among the highest of all values. Pursuant to article 26 of the Constitution, no one may be subject to torture, violence, or any other cruel or degrading treatment. These and other constitutionally guaranteed human rights are fully consistent with international legal tenets, in particular, those enshrined in article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, pursuant to which no one may be held in slavery or servitude, and slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all their forms.

Determined steps are being taken in Uzbekistan to put these legal safeguards into effect. In particular, efforts to prevent human trafficking have been vigorously stepped up. Work continues on the identification of people who have fallen prey to this crime and on rendering them the necessary assistance. Cooperation is under way

with the law-enforcement agencies and with voluntary associations which are carrying out awareness-raising work among the population, holding workshops, training courses, round tables and other such measures to make the general public fully cognizant of the consequences of human trafficking.

In order to render assistance to the victims of human trafficking and to ensure their protection, the country's law provides for the creation of specialized facilities, primarily designed to ensure the social rehabilitation of the victims of human trafficking with a view to returning them to normal life. This social rehabilitation incorporates legal, psychological and medical support, assistance in finding work and the provision of temporary shelter to the victims of human trafficking.

Uzbekistan is actively pursuing efforts to combat human trafficking, in line with the relevant policy enunciated by the country's Government, as set out below:

- Pursuant to decision No. 576-II of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12 December 2003, Uzbekistan has acceded to the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 by resolution 317 (IV);
- In 2003, the Oliy Majlis ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in 2000 by resolution 55/25;
- By presidential decision No. 911 of 8 July 2008, on measures to step up the campaign against human trafficking, an interdepartmental commission was created in Uzbekistan on the countering of human trafficking and a range of measures adopted to establish specialized facilities for the protection and assistance of victims of human trafficking;
- President Karimov ratified the national plan of action to counter human trafficking, a strategic, nationwide plan for the period 2008-2010, which includes 19 separate measures involving the relevant authorities;
- In 2008, Uzbekistan adopted an act ratifying the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000);
- In 2008, Uzbekistan adopted an act on the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000);
- In 2008, pursuant to the adoption of the act on measures to counter human trafficking, amendments and additions were made to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A major step in international cooperation in combating human trafficking was taken in 2007 with the convening of the international conference on the theme: "Trafficking in Women and Girls: Meeting the Challenge Together", and also with the adoption by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

The Global Plan of Action urges Governments to mount coordinated and consistent responses to counter human trafficking, and to mainstream the issue of trafficking in persons into the broader policies and programmes of the United Nations, with a view to promoting development and strengthening security across the world. One of the main pillars of the Global Plan of Action is the establishment of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

A valuable contribution to this undertaking will also be made by the interactive dialogue on the theme: "Fighting human trafficking: partnership and innovation to end violence against women and children".

An evaluation of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action is scheduled for 2013. In that same year, at its fifty-seventh session, the Commission on the Status of Women will consider the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women.

During the interactive dialogue on 3 April 2012, organized with the assistance of the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking (whose membership includes 21 countries) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, discussions will turn on the impediments encountered in implementing the Global Plan of Action and ways to render more effective the joint efforts by the international community to eradicate human trafficking. The conclusions of the interactive dialogue will provide important input to subsequent meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, as an active member of the Group of Friends, is determined to continue contributing to endeavours to combat human trafficking, to make thoroughgoing efforts to prevent trafficking through its national law and the enforcement of that law, and in every way to promote international cooperation in this field.

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Arrangements for accreditation and participation in the preparatory process and in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of relevant non-governmental organizations and other major groups

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its decision 66/554 of 22 December 2011[1] concerning arrangements for accreditation and participation in the preparatory process and in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of relevant non-governmental organizations and other major groups, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, that "[t]hose non-governmental organizations and other major groups currently not in consultative status but wishing to attend and contribute to the Conference may apply to the secretariat for that purpose". In the same decision, the General Assembly also stated that the secretariat, with support from the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and other relevant United Nations entities, would "review the relevance of the work of the applicants on the basis of their background and involvement in sustainable development issues, particularly in the process of follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development". If the evaluation showed, on the basis of the information provided, that the applicant organization was competent and its activities relevant to the work of the Conference, the secretariat would recommend it to the General Assembly for accreditation. In cases where such recommendation was not made, the secretariat would make available to the General Assembly the reasons for not doing so.

2. The secretariat has received and evaluated a total of 902 completed applications received by 20 February 2012, which was the deadline for submitting applications. Annex I to the present note contains the list of those non-governmental organizations and other major groups that are recommended by the secretariat for accreditation. Annex II to this note contains the list of submissions that were not evaluated by the secretariat because they are: (a) government entities; (b) intergovernmental organizations or United Nations agencies and therefore

[1] A/66/440/Add.1, para. 17.

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directed to a different accreditation procedure; (c) already in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission on Sustainable Development roster, or on the World Summit on Sustainable Development list; (d) private or public sector entities that are not eligible for accreditation with the United Nations given their for-profit nature; and (e) media outlets that have been deferred to a different accreditation procedure. Annex III to this note contains the list of those submissions that are not recommended by the secretariat, either because (a) they are not organizations that meet the established criteria for what constitute an NGO; or (b) competence in activities relevant to the work of the Conference could not be established based on the information submitted. Details on each organization can be reviewed from the following online pages:

(a) http://csonet.org/content/documents/AccreditationsAnnexI.htm

(b) http://csonet.org/content/documents/AccreditationsAnnexII.htm

(c) http://csonet.org/content/documents/AccreditationsAnnexIII.htm

United Nations A/66/761

General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 140

Joint Inspection Unit

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Noel **González Segura** (Mexico)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2011, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 26th and 30th meetings, on 5 March and 2 April 2012. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/66/SR.26 and 30).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 and programme of work for 2012 (A/66/34) and a note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 (A/66/684).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.29

4. At its 30th meeting, on 2 April 2012, the Committee had before it a draft resolution on the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit" (A/C.5/66/L.29), submitted by the representative of the United Arab Emirates and Vice-Chair of the Committee following informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.29 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008, 64/262 of 29 March 2010 and 65/270 of 4 April 2011,

Reiterating that the impact of the work of the Unit on the cost-effectiveness of activities within the United Nations system is a shared responsibility of the Member States, the Unit and the secretariats of the participating organizations,

Reaffirming the commitment by the Unit, the legislative organs and the secretariats of the participating organizations to implement a system of follow-up to the recommendations of the Unit, as set out in resolution 54/16,

Reaffirming also the statute of the Unit[1] and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2011 and programme of work for 2012,[2] including its revised strategic framework for 2010-2019, and the note by the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 and the programme of work for 2012;[2]

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[3]

3. *Reaffirms* that oversight is a shared responsibility of Member States, the organizations and the internal and external oversight bodies;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit, in line with its mandate, to continue to focus its work and reports on system-wide issues of interest and relevance to the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations and to provide advice on ways to ensure the avoidance of duplication and overlap and more efficient and effective use of resources in implementing the mandates of the Organization;

5. *Also reiterates its request* to the Unit to continue to focus its reports on important priority items, identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions aimed at providing the General Assembly and other

[1] Resolution 31/192, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/66/34).

[3] A/66/684.

legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations;

6. *Further reiterates its request* to the Unit to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the legislative organs of participating organizations so that the reports can be thoroughly and effectively utilized in their deliberations;

7. *Requests* the Unit to submit, as part of its annual report, additional comments and recommendations on its experience with the system of follow-up to the reports of the Unit, focusing in particular on legislative actions and implementation of the approved recommendations, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, including measures the Unit has taken to achieve punctual and systematic follow-up of those recommendations approved by the legislative organs of participating organizations;

8. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategy for 2010-2019, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of participating organizations, in cooperation with the Unit, to identify the appropriate substantive agenda items of the General Assembly, other pertinent organs and bodies of the United Nations and the appropriate legislative organs of the other participating organizations under which the thematic reports of the Unit should be listed;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to invite the executive heads of participating organizations to accelerate their comments on the reports and recommendations of the Unit so that reports are followed up in a timely manner;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and subsequent sessions on the implementation of the web-based follow-up system;

14. *Notes with concern* that some Member States did not abide by its resolutions on the issuance of visas for the official travel of some inspectors and staff of the Unit, and in this regard requests Member States to extend, without conditions, the requisite facilitation to enable the inspectors and staff of the Unit to undertake their tasks;

15. *Reaffirms* the unique role of the Joint Inspection Unit as the only external and independent system-wide oversight body;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by the Unit on its reform process, as well as its proposals for enhancing the effectiveness of its work, which concern Member States, participating organizations and the Unit itself.